

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

UN Membership
Package Deal

ONE of the inevitable effects of the strained international relations between the East and West during the last eight or nine years has been the employment of the veto to delay or prevent admission of new candidates to United Nations membership. The organisation has long been divided into two camps, pro-Communist and anti-Communist, with the result that credentials of new members have been based largely on which camp the candidate is likely to enter.

It is this factor which has given to UNO the appearance of being a closed shop, of suggesting that political affiliations are more important qualifications than the fact that the applicant is a nation in the accepted sense of the word and therefore possesses a right to become a member of UNO.

The original intention was to make UNO a world organisation; at the present it is hemispherical and up to 21 qualifying countries have still to obtain membership. It has been a sore point for a long time and one that ripples particularly with the Afro-Asian nations.

The so-called package deal reported to be in the making between the Soviet and Western delegates to the Security Council promises to go a long way towards rectifying the situation. The move, however, is still subject to bargaining and may yet founder on the rock of intransigence.

Success or failure of the package deal rests with Russia and the United States. The Soviet Union has given the impression that it is prepared to agree to the election of 18 countries, five of which are within the Communist family. The United States has made it known that it will support the admission of the 13 non-Communist candidates and will refrain from applying the veto against four of the other applicants—America's objection being to the inclusion of Outer Mongolia.

This is a substantial concession on the part of the United States which hitherto has been firmly opposed to package arrangements for UN membership, and is departing from established policy only with reluctance. The concession is justified by an official spokesman on the grounds that the admission of the 13 non-Communist nations will increase the moral strength of the United Nations Organisation, and that voting for or abstaining from voting to permit the candidates to secure membership does not imply approval of the political systems under which some of the countries are governed.

The United States has made its position clear. Still awaited is Russia's official attitude. Intransigence by the Soviets on the inclusion of Outer Mongolia in the package deal could wreck the arrangement which appears to have been carefully prepared behind the scenes.

But the Communist bloc has much to lose by frustrating the deal. It would entail the continued exclusion from the UN of four of its important members—Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Albania—a big sacrifice for the sake of Outer Mongolia whose claims to membership are open to some doubt.

Mass election of members on a bargaining basis hardly conforms to the spirit which animated the creation of UNO, yet if it has to be a choice between package deals and the exclusion of nations fully entitled to join the organisation, the former wins approval.

Crowd Shouts
"Kidnappers"

Russian Exiles In Scene
At Paris Railway Station
BID TO FREE DISMISSED
SOVIET OFFICIAL FAILS

Paris, Nov. 15. Soviet diplomats on their way back to Moscow from the United States scuffled with shouting and jeering anti-Communist Russian exiles at the Saint Lazare station in Paris tonight.

Among the Soviet officials was Mr Alexander Vlassov, an architect, who was removed from a top housing post in the Soviet Government while on a tour of the United States last week.

Journalists and Russian emigres surged towards the broad shouldered, squat architect as he emerged from the Queen Elizabeth boat train, surrounded by five burly Soviet diplomats. They appealed to him to demand asylum in France.

Soviet Goodwillers

LEAVING
FOR INDIA
TOMORROW

Moscow, Nov. 15. The Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, and the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, Mr Nikita Khrushchev, will leave for a visit to India on Thursday, it was officially disclosed tonight.

Mr Khrushchev revealed the departure date to an Agency France-Press correspondent at a Kremlin reception for a visiting Norwegian delegation.

The Soviet leaders will fly to India in a Soviet jet plane which can do about 500 miles an hour, and will make only one stopover, at Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, USSR, before arriving at New Delhi, informed sources said.

The First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, will accompany the two Soviet leaders, it was said. Mr Gromyko has taken part in the current Big Four conference in Geneva.

Informed sources said that General Serov, Chairman of the State Security Committee, will probably also accompany the delegation. It will be his first trip abroad, France-Press.

MOLOTOV URGES SIX-POINT
AGREEMENT DECLARATION

Geneva, Nov. 15. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr V. M. Molotov, proposed at the Big Four conference today a four-power declaration outlining piecemeal agreements reached so far on the question of European security.

Speaking at the afternoon conference session, Mr Molotov said the projected declaration should state, however, that the conference did not reach a full agreement on the problems of German reunification and European security.

Mr Molotov said the declaration should include these points of agreement.

★ The Big Four agree that a European security pact should reject the use of force to settle disputes.

★ The projected European security pact should provide for joint measures to cope with any attack in Europe.

★ Member nations should agree to refrain from aiding the attackers.

★ A system of inspection and limitation of Big Four armed forces should be carried out in a zone set up along the East-West demarcation line.

★ The Big Four should commit jointly to carry out commitments contained in a European security pact.

★ The Big Four agree that a European security pact should not infringe on member nations' rights to defend themselves individually or jointly.

Mr Dulles said this document must be studied. At first sight, he thought that some of the material in it might more suitably be reflected in concluding speeches than formulated in a document.

Mr Macmillan said the document must be studied. Cursory

The diplomats linked arms with Vlassov and tried to heave their way towards the station entrance.

An old man with a white moustache shouted in Russian "kidnapping, kidnapping!"

Others shouted "Right of asylum! 'Don't go back' and 'Freedom'."

Then as the crowd closed around them one of the diplomats yelled "police!"

Another shouted "Mr Vlassov has nothing to say to you." Amid the jeers of the Russian people, Vlassov, who was perspiring under his grey hat, was heaved by his escort into the Saint Lazare police station, a tiny room where the single constable on duty was eating his supper.

TAPPED HIS FOOT

Vlassov and his guards spent 20 minutes in the tiny room. One with a Reuters correspondent held a cordon of policemen held back angry Russians outside.

Vlassov sat on a low wooden chair twisting the brim of his hat in his hand and nervously tapping his foot on the floor.

When asked by Reuters if he was being sent back to Russia under duress he replied in French "I am going to Moscow to work. I am very happy to return to my own country. I know I can always find a job there."

Nikolai Kousenko, a Russian Embassy secretary, interrupted to say "these are traitors who have organised tonight's demonstration."

Mr N. Kalai Elmir, an Embassy attache, looked impatient.

ly out of the window of the police station and said "I hope that police reinforcements will soon arrive so that Vlassov can go to the Embassy. His wife is waiting for him when he gets back to Moscow."

Vlassov added in answer to a question that he expected to remain in Paris about three days.

Suddenly the door of the police station sprang open and four police who had been summoned from outside held back the demonstrators while a passage was made to the big black Zis limousine from the Russian Embassy which had been sent to collect him.

The exiles began chanting once again and thumped on the roof and wings of the car as it swung out of the station yard. Police later dispersed the demonstrators.

Mr Alexander Vlassov was dismissed from his post as chief architect of Moscow on November 9 while he was in the United States as a member of a Soviet housing delegation. The reason given was that he gave ornate skyscrapers priority over public housing.

DEVIATIONIST?

The New York Post said he was under arrest by Soviet secret police attached to the delegation because he talked privately with Mr Frank Lloyd Wright, the American architect. Mr Vlassov said in New York when he boarded the Queen Elizabeth on November 10 that he expected to go on working as an architect when he returned home.—Reuters.

MOSCOW
PRELATE
REFUSED
U.S. VISA

Washington, Nov. 15. The State Department announced today it was cancelling the entry visa granted to Soviet Archbishop Boris and his secretary.

It said the Archbishop's proposed functions in the United States would be broader than the activities permitted by the Soviet Government to American Catholic priests in Moscow.

It described the proposed functions of the Archbishop in the United States as "unacceptable."

A State Department spokesman, Mr Lincoln White, told a press conference that Russia had insisted that the admission of Fr Dion to attend to the spiritual needs of a few American Catholics in Moscow required the admission of the Archbishop for an indefinite period, as head of the United States branch of the Russian Orthodox Church.

NOT AS HEAD

The United States could not permit him to come to head an American Church.

Mr White said he "did not want to imply for an instant that the decision was in any way related to lack of progress on expanding East-West contacts in the 'Big Four' foreign ministers' conference at Geneva."

We have emphasised that in all these considerations the primary basis (for a decision) is reciprocity, he said. There was no change of policy.—Reuters.

SEQUEL TO AIR CRASH

Man Charged
With Bomb
Plot Murder

Denver, Nov. 15. State legal officials today charged John Gilbert Graham with the murder of his mother in a bomb plot which caused an airliner to crash, killing her and 43 other people.

The District Attorney Mr Bert Keating filed the charges against Graham, 23, within a few hours after the Federal Government had turned over the case to him. Mr Keating said he would seek to send the handsome, confessed saboteur to the gas chamber in the Canon City state prison.

Graham, married and father of two small children, was arrested shortly before midnight on Sunday at his home which he shared with his mother, for the dynamite bombing of a United Air Lines plane that crashed in a flaming explosion on November 1, near Longmont, Colorado, killing all aboard.—United Press.

Security Council
Meeting Called

United Nations, Nov. 15. The United States today asked the Security Council to meet shortly to take up the question of admission of new United Nations members.—France-Press.

EISENHOWER'S PLEDGE TO
ISRAEL AND EGYPT

Border Guarantee But A Ceasefire First

Gettysburg, Nov. 15. President Eisenhower said tonight the United States would be willing to join in a formal treaty to guarantee the Egypt-Israel border if the two countries agreed to a ceasefire.

In a statement issued at his farm home at Gettysburg, the President said, "A threat to peace in the Near East is a threat to world peace. There is no reason why a settlement of these problems cannot be found."

If a settlement is worked out, he said, "I would be prepared to recommend that the United States join in formal treaty en-

agements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries upon which Israel and its immediate neighbours agree."

Mr Eisenhower made the offer in a message to be read to a mass rally to-night in Madison Square Garden, New York City. The President also reaffirmed the U.S. position that it was willing to consider requests for arms needed for "legitimate self-defence" but does "not intend to contribute to an arms competition."

Mr Eisenhower said the need for a peaceful settlement "becomes daily more imperative." The United States, he added, "will play its full part in working toward its fulfilment."

"By firm friendship towards Israel and all other nations in the Near East, we shall continue to contribute to the peace of the world," he said.

The message was issued after Mr Eisenhower had received a report from the Presidential Assistant, Mr Sherman Adams on a two-hour Cabinet meeting held in Washington today.

Settling down to a mixed routine of business and relaxation at his handsome farm home, the President made plans to visit his downtown office for the first time tomorrow and meet with the National Security Council and the Cabinet next week.—United Press.

NEW SETBACK
FOR FAURE
Election Plan Rejected

Paris, Nov. 15. The French upper house, the Council of the Republic tonight rejected the Government's plan for December elections.

Instead, it adopted a bill providing for the restoration of the pre-war voting system instead of the existing method based on proportional representation.

The upper house had already indicated its attitude, several hours earlier by voting the first clause of its reform bill by 231 to 50.

Later, it voted on the bill as a whole, which contains detailed provisions for the re-establishment of the pre-war single member constituencies and provides that the number of Deputies to be elected shall be the same as at present (627). It was adopted by 230 votes to 50.

The debate lasted all day and the Premier, M. Edgar Faure, was in constant attendance. He was smiling quite happily when the result was announced, which came as no surprise to him.

A COMPROMISE

Towards the end of the debate, M. Faure offered the Council of the Republic a compromise in order to save his early elections plan.

M. Faure told the senators "since you have voted in favour of the pre-war system of elections I am quite prepared to accept the date of January 23 instead of January 2 as the time for the expiry of the powers of the present legislature. If the Assembly should now agree with you on a two-ballot voting system then it is evident that a little more time will be needed to put it into effect."

"The Government has always taken the attitude that it is the prerogative of the two houses of Parliament to decide what the voting system shall be. If both houses should adopt the pre-war two-ballot system, the Government sees no inconsistency in holding early elections in January instead of in December."

By making this offer M. Edgar Faure considerably increased the chances of getting the National Assembly to give a majority vote in favour of restoring the pre-war voting system. At the same time French lobby observers thought he had endangered the unity of his Cabinet by seeming to favour the pre-war voting system.

PARDON FOR
1,713
MOROCCANS

Rabat, Nov. 15. M. Andre Louis Dubois, newly appointed French Resident-General in Morocco, today announced that free pardons had been granted to 1,713 Moroccans detained in prison.

Certain other cases were also under consideration, he added. M. Dubois said that this step had been taken at the direct request of the Moroccan Premier-designate, Fathi Ben Slimane, who had also requested the lifting of the curfew in the Medina (Arab quarters) next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, which was announced earlier today.

The Nationalist Party, led by the Arab-language paper "Al Aum" has also been authorised to reappear, after a ban which had lasted from December 8, 1952.—France-Press.

Troops Rush To
Quell Rioters

Nicosia Nov. 15. Anti-British rioters today stormed Government buildings and files in the village of Lefkonico, 20 miles east of Nicosia.

British troops and police reinforcements rushed to the village from Famagusta. It was one of several new outbreaks in the protest campaign which followed the rejection of the appeal of 22-year-old Michael Karavolis who is to die for killing a Nicosia policeman.—Reuters.

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Fiery Stowaways Wreck Ship's Bay

Hull, Nov. 15. Two teen-age girls who stowed away on a ship, sailing from Australia to England and who wrecked the ship's hospital in which they were locked up, came before court today.

Officers said Frances O'Neill of Portlady, Sussex, and Beverley Maureen McLelland of Brisbane, Australia, both 17, were found on the motor ship Melbourne Star eight days after it left Adelaide, for England.

They said the captain suspected the crew had helped the girls slip aboard and ordered them locked up in the ship's hospital.

The girls then smashed a bed and, using pieces of iron from it, smashed open the lock.

They were found with the crew. Locked up again, the girls smashed a window and crew members climbed through to them.

Ship's officers put a halt to this by locking and bolting the door and shutting up the windows. The girls then started to beat a hole in the wood paneling.

When they failed to break out this time, they started smashing all the crockery in the kitchen.

An officer said Frances O'Neill was an emigrant to Australia who had left England earlier this year. He said she had hoped to be a life guard because she was a good swimmer but was unable to find a job. The two girls then met, teamed up and decided to come to England, he said.

Officers said Miss McLelland was brought up in orphanage and with foster parents in Australia. They said she went with Miss O'Neill "because she wanted to be with her."

Both were held in custody here.—United Press.

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TO-DAY



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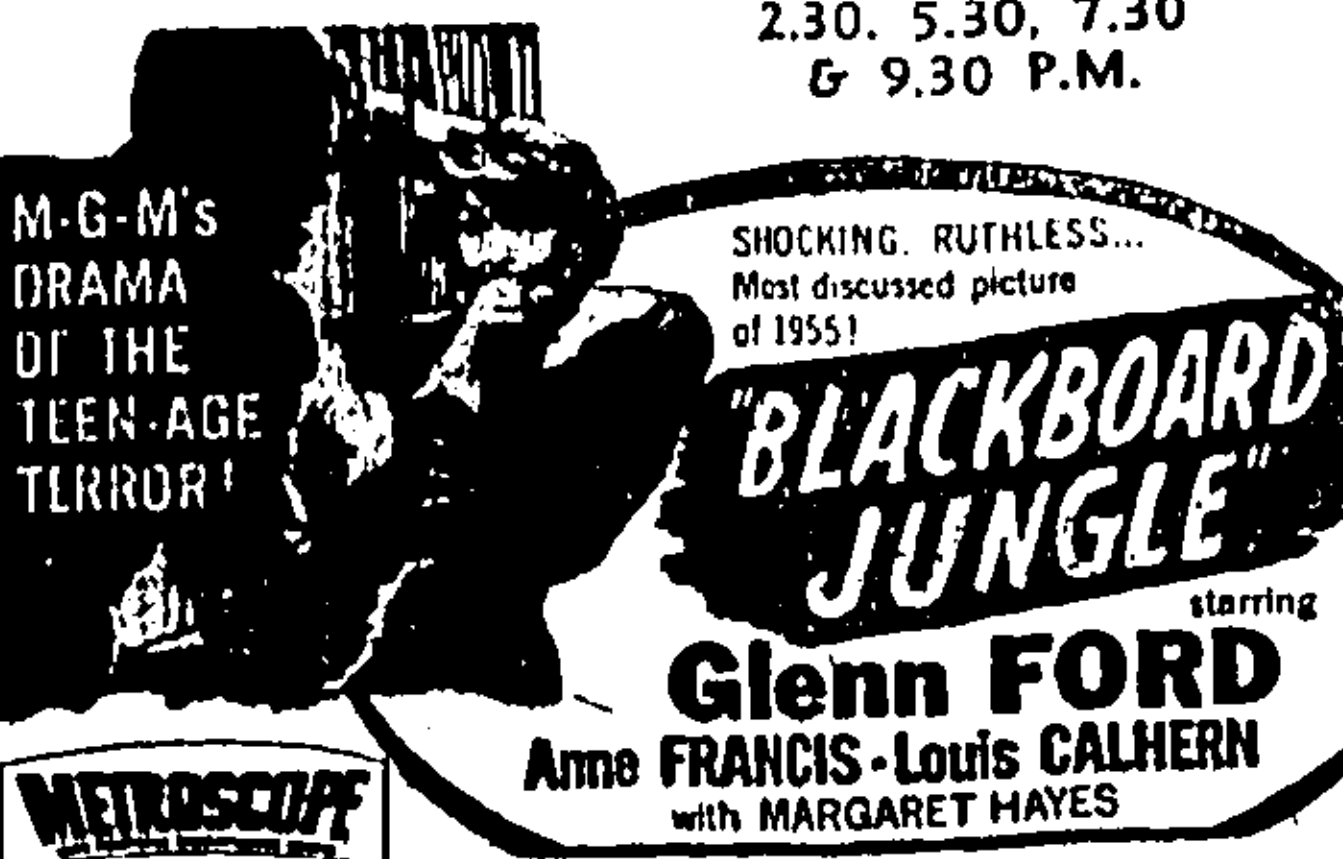


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SYRIA CALLS ON UNITED NATIONS

Free Israel War-won Territory

RESETTLEMENT OF ARAB REFUGEES

United Nations, Nov. 15. Syria called on the United Nations today to free from Israeli control all parts of Palestine won by war and to permit immediate repatriation of Arab refugees to those zones.

In a speech to the UN Special Political Committee, Ahmed Shukairy, chairman of the Syrian delegation, declared that the problem of 900,000 Palestine refugees could not be settled until repatriation is possible.

He proposed that the Security Council name the United States, Soviet Union and Iran to a special commission directed to evacuate all areas assigned to the Arabs from Israeli control and thereupon repatriate the refugees to their homes.

The commission, he said, should then repatriate the remaining refugees to areas remaining under Israeli control.

Mr. Shukairy said the areas that should be "re-manipulated" from Israeli control were western Galilee, the central zone, Lidda, Hama, Jaffa, New Jerusalem and the southern areas.

UN Ruling

Mr. Shukairy and Jordanian representative Monem Rifai opened debate on the refugee question following the annual report of the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Palestine which said the refugee problem would continue to trouble the Middle East until resolved.

The Arab states contend that Israel must be made to comply with a 1948 UN resolution which said the refugees should have the right to choose between repatriation to their Palestine homes or compensation for lost property.

Mr. Shukairy insisted that the repatriation-compensation choice applied only to refugees who fled from the area originally assigned to Israel under the 1947 partitioning agreement. Refugees who fled from other zones subsequently taken over by Israel during the Palestine war had a right to repatriation which was beyond the UN resolution, he said.

Israel's Refusal

Mr. Rifai told the Committee that the refugees were "forced to combat the cruelty of nature, on one hand, and the oppression of mankind, on the other." Their problem continues after seven years, he said, only because Israel refuses to accept UN resolutions on repatriation.

"The Palestine Arab refugees, the victims of Zionist terrorism and aggression, do not expect from the Government of the Zionists a recognition of right or a respect of justice," he said. "Therefore, when I speak of the attitude of Israel towards the Arab refugees and their rights in Palestine I do not anticipate a change in the moral standards of that government. On the contrary, the growth of the Israeli arrogance is matching the expansion of Zionist violence and is on the same level."

Tragic Day

Mr. Rifai said: "We do not expect a change in the Israeli attitude, but what we hope for and indeed desire is a positive action from this august international body to put an end to this anomalous conduct of Israel." Mr. Shukairy termed the issuance of the 1947 Palestine partition resolution "the tragic day of the refugees" and warned that nearly half the Arab refugees are children under 15 years of age.

He declared, "Their strength could be on the side of peace or on the side of war. The choice is not theirs. With their right, recognized and respected they are peace-loving and law-abiding. Should they be denied their sacred rights to their homeland, the choice becomes obvious. They will spare no effort to redeem their country no matter how great the sacrifice may be. The world then will applaud their bravery and devotion."

Only Solution

Repatriation is the only solution, he said, and those refugees from the areas originally assigned as Arab zones "should be repatriated without question."

"The Jerusalem area," he said, "is the corpus separatum of the United Nations and refugees belonging to the whole zone should be repatriated without choice."

The question of choice arises only in regard to areas assigned to Israel under the 1947 plan, he said, and a plebiscite could be conducted among refugees from those zones.—United Press.

Question Of US Moroccan Airbases

Washington, Nov. 15. MOROCCO'S projected new government should discuss the question of American airbases in Morocco with the French Government and not with the United States, authoritative quarters said today.

These quarters were commenting on statements made earlier this week by Morocco's Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef that the Moroccan Government would make its own decisions with regard to the bases.

The airbases were set up under France-United States agreements concluded in 1950.

Meantime, a State Department spokesman said he had not wished to give a "false impression" yesterday when he said France asked that negotiations in 1950 should be made with her and not with Morocco.

The spokesman said the United States intended to France that it would be desirable for France to discuss the airbase question with the Moroccan leaders.

The spokesman said, "However, the rights that the United States enjoy on the Moroccan bases result from agreements negotiated in 1950 with the French Government which, under the protectorate, conducted the international relations and defence of Morocco."

The spokesman said it was not the responsibility of the United States to "intervene in the conduct of business between France and the Moroccan Government."—France-Press.

THE DUTCH BANNED HER DRESS



Glamorous magician, June McComb, admires her new skin-tight dress made of plastic gold lame flown to her from America. The dress was a sensation in Holland — so much so that June was banned from wearing it for a television show there. British viewers were more fortunate as she wore it in her ITA performance of "Focus on Horus".—Reuterphoto.

Trustee Committee Gets Into Tangle

United Nations, Nov. 15. The United Nations Trusteeship Committee was locked in a tangled argument today over the report of a Church of England clergyman on conditions in Southwest Africa under the administration of the Union of South Africa.

The dispute was over a Liberian proposal to transmit the statements by the Reverend Michael Scott to the UN Committee on Southwest Africa for "appropriate attention" and a report.

Denmark, the United States, Thailand and Australia objected on the grounds that the committee had already agreed to transmit Mr. Scott's information to the Southwest African group and that further formal action might involve the Trusteeship Committee in a judicial issue.

Formal Resolution

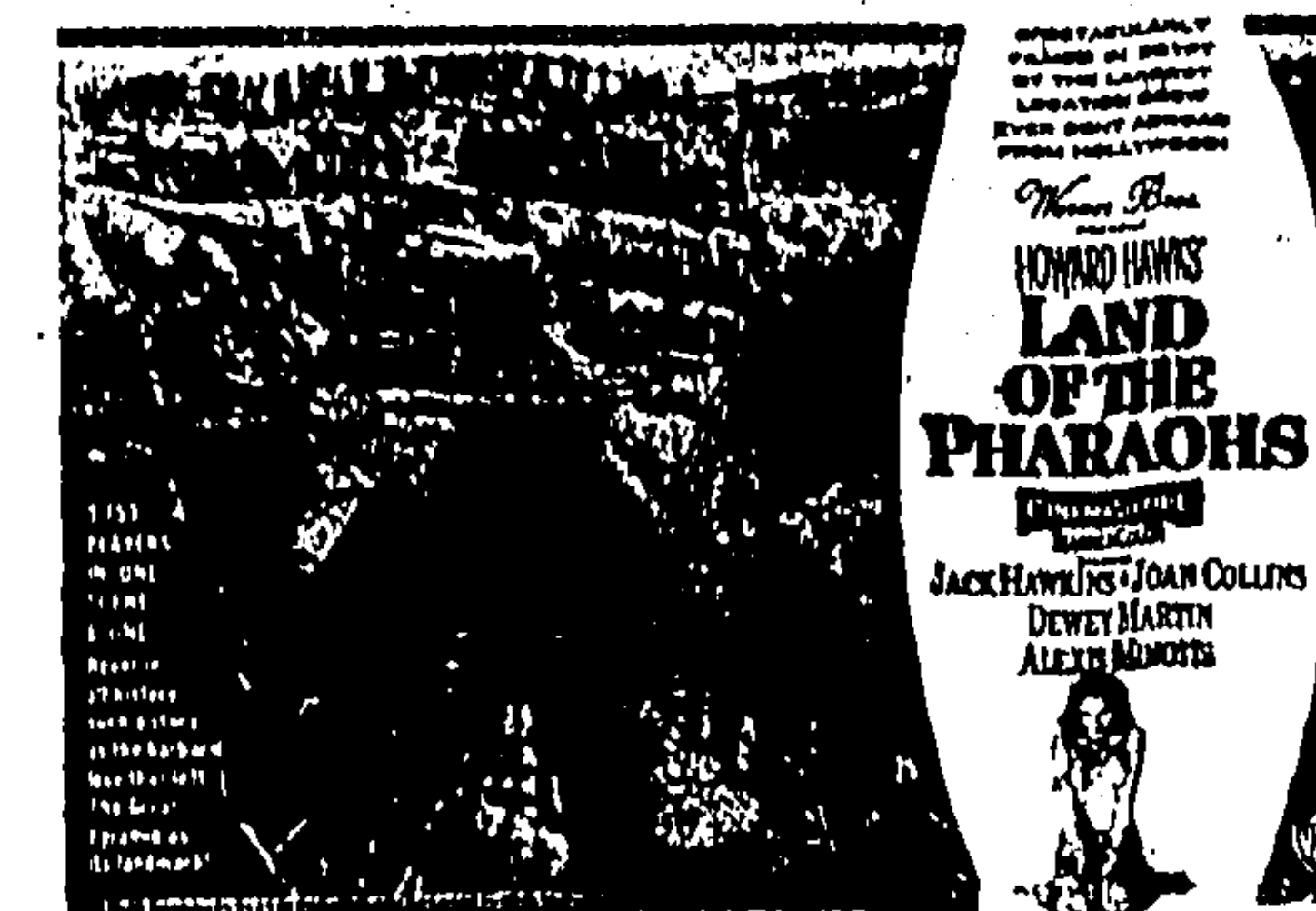
It was argued that a formal resolution on Mr. Scott's report would associate the committee with the oral hearing granted in the Trusteeship Committee.

Ending the prolonged morning debate, which will be resumed this afternoon, the Venezuelan representative told the Committee: "Whenever the question of Southwest Africa comes up before us, Frankenstein begins to stalk the corridor. The dead begin to rise."

Venezuela protested against the legal question being raised and insisted that referring Mr. Scott's report was merely routine. The Soviet Union also supported the Liberian resolution on the grounds that the UN "is demanding inclusion of Southwest Africa in the trusteeship system. This issue must be clarified and all our work must be geared to that final objective."—United Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

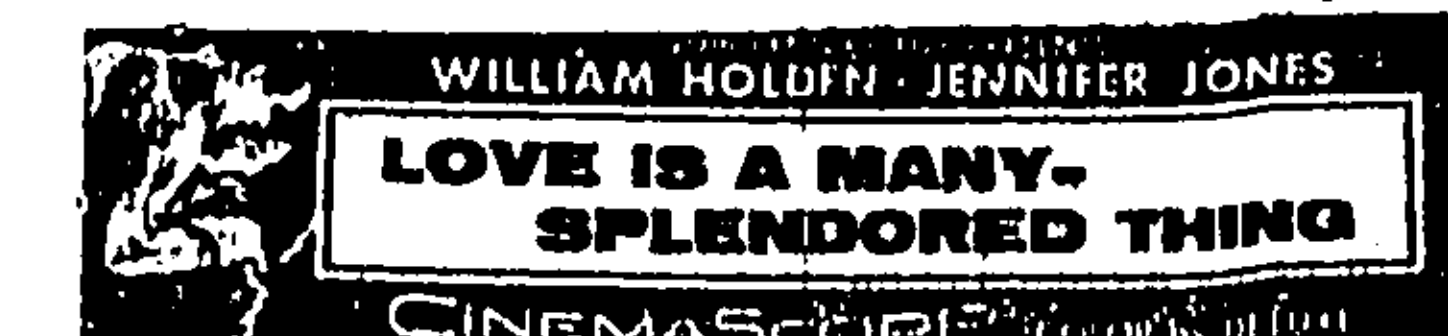
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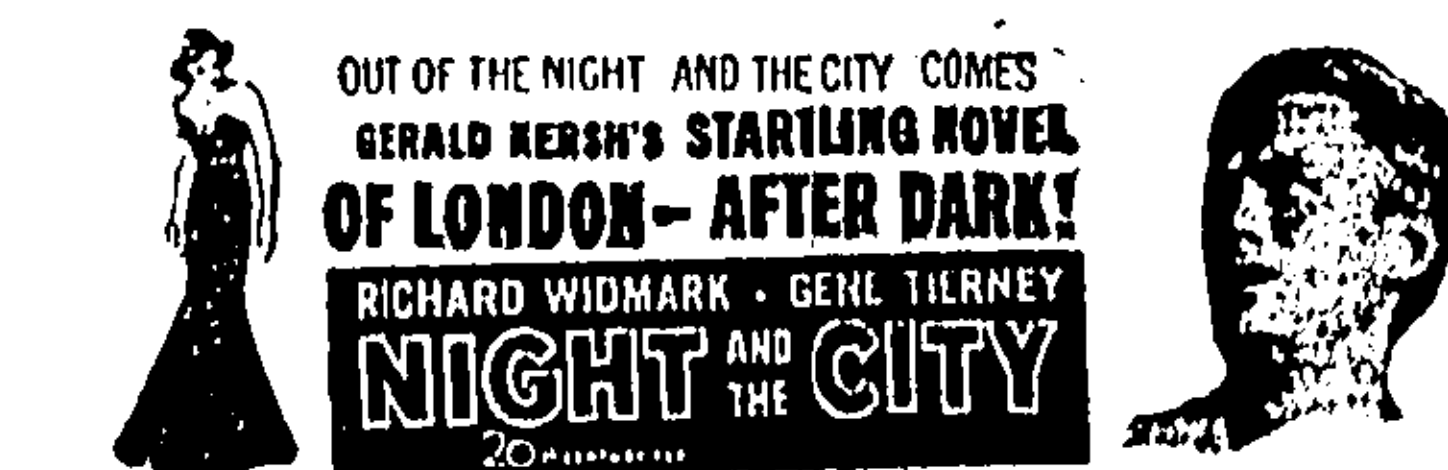
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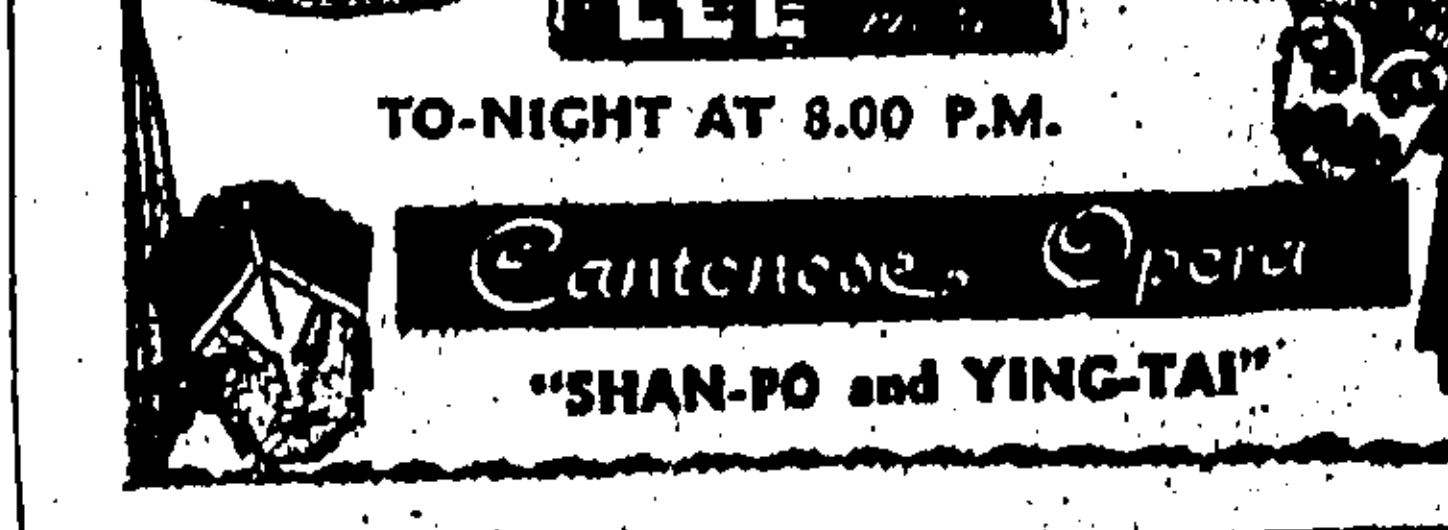


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Plans To Strengthen Northern Tier Alliance

ECONOMIC BOLSTERING OF JORDAN AND LEBANON

Washington, Nov. 15.

Plans are now being made to strengthen further the Northern Tier alliance in the Near East as the result of Soviet penetration in that area, according to diplomatic officials here.

They understood that the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan, agreed at Geneva that the importance of the Northern Tier had not been diminished by present Soviet penetration into that area and the Mediterranean.

Thousands Pay Last Respects To Mme Coty

Paris, Nov. 15.

Grief-stricken French President Rene Coty to-night entered a side door of the Madeleine Church to pray beside the bier of his dead wife, Madame Germaine Coty.

He was one of 25,000 people who filed through the famous church in the heart of Paris today to pay their last respects to the First Lady of France, who died of a heart attack on Saturday, aged 69.

From 6.30 a.m., the crowds started forming outside the Madeleine. Workmen, cup in hand, were first in the long silent queue, joined later by women with shopping baskets and little maidens from the famous Paris fashion houses.

First Aid

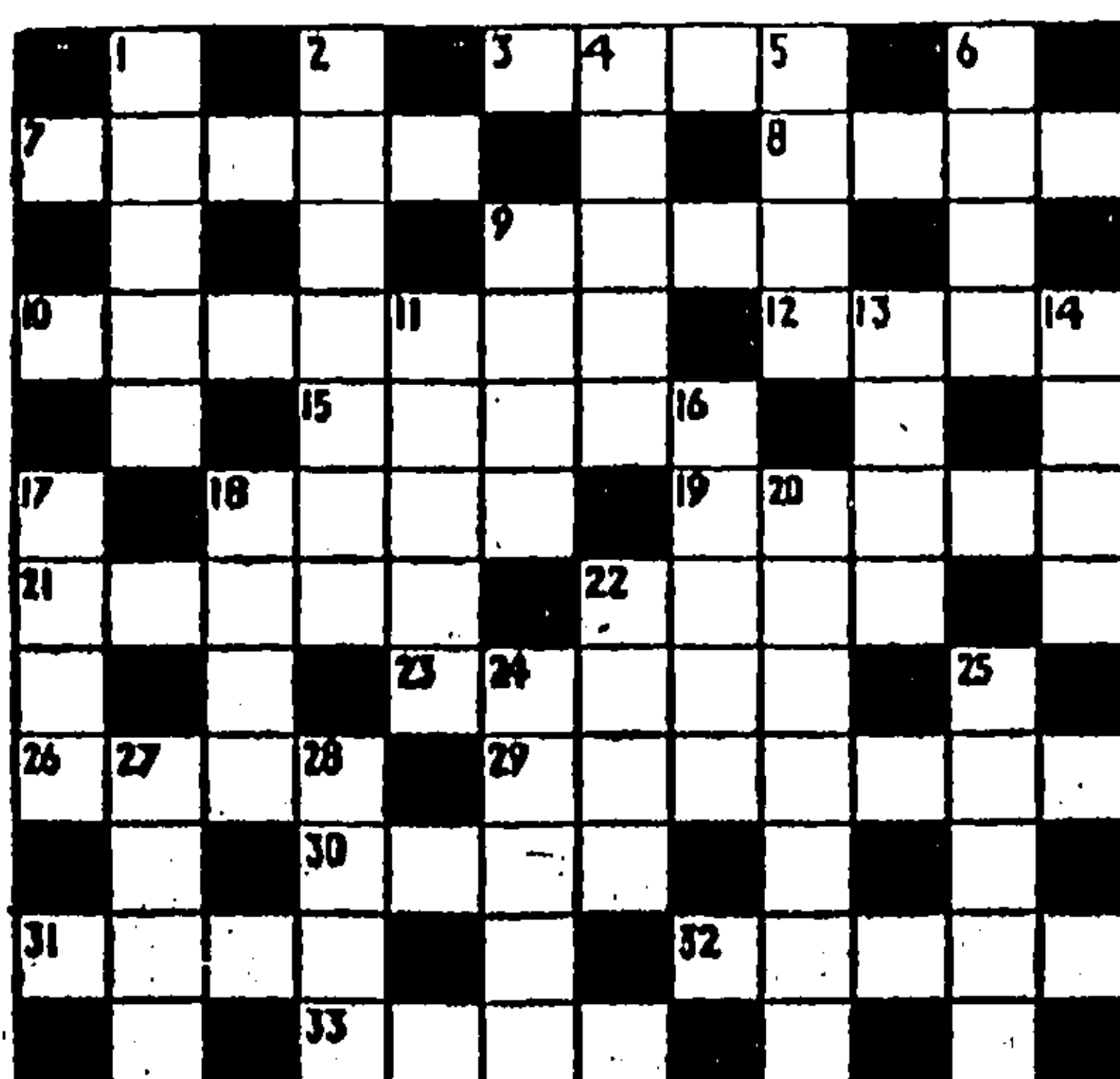
A little old lady of 80 joined the slow-winding crocodile at one point and insisted on placing her humble bunch of flowers on the coffin.

At peak periods it took the waiting crowd two hours to reach the church gates.

A first aid post set up behind the Madeleine was kept busy with casualties. A score of women fainted, one had a rib broken and another a dislocated wrist.

Hundreds were turned away when the church doors shut so that preparations could be made for the funeral on Wednesday—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Pain (4).
- 7 Begin (6).
- 8 Imitated (4).
- 9 Weapons (4).
- 10 Liken (7).
- 12 Accurate (4).
- 15 The best (5).
- 16 Narrow opening (4).
- 19 Rage (5).
- 21 Corpulent (5).
- 22 Shivering fit (4).
- 23 At no time (5).
- 26 Facts (4).
- 28 Agitate (7).
- 30 Improperly (4).
- 31 Prejudice (4).
- 32 Dirt (6).
- 33 Reverberation (4).

DOWN

- 1 Bend down (5).
- 2 Drives (7).
- 4 Condemned set (4).
- 5 Orient (4).
- 6 Bill of fare (4).
- 9 Courage (4).
- 11 Foreign (5).
- 13 Talk angrily (4).
- 14 Goes astray (4).
- 16 Keen (6).
- 17 Daring (4).
- 18 Despatched (4).
- 20 Nourish (7).
- 22 Assort (6).
- 24 Period (5).
- 25 Vagrant (5).
- 27 Groody (4).
- 28 Church recess (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Gosh, 7. Risp, 9. Shile, 10. Stole, 11. Mode, 12. Revolution, 13. Tard, 14. No, 15. Progressed, 22. Eels, 24. Liege, 25. Rags, 26. Rags, 27. Desert, 28. Rags, 29. Shell, 30. Assets, 31. Promotes, 32. Used, 33. Alone, 34. Ended, 35. Range, 36. Overseer, 37. Split, 38. Agreed, 39. Earns, 40. Sheer, 41. Rags.

General Templer CIGS GOING TO BAGDAD

London, Nov. 15.

GENERAL Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will accompany Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, to the inaugural meeting of the Baghdad Pact Council opening in Baghdad next Monday.

The announcement added that the British Government had "accepted the invitations of the Turkish and Iraqi governments" to attend the Baghdad meeting which is expected to last for two days.

Diplomatic sources here expect the ministers of the five countries to set up permanent machinery such as a military committee during their meetings in the Iraqi capital—Reuters.

Accommodation For Aust. Army Dependents Is Difficult

Canberra, Nov. 15.

The Australian Army will do everything in its power to obtain required accommodation for troop dependents in Malaya, Defence Minister Sir Eric Harrison said today.

Sir Eric issued a statement on the issue following a conference yesterday with the Australian Military Board.

He announced also that he would receive a first hand report on the problems involved from the commander of the Australian force in Malaya, who is returning here for consultations.

Sir Eric said that it was absurd to claim as has been reported that the troops might have to spend two and a half years in Malaya without their families.

He said that it had been known all along that accommodation might be difficult, and the troops had been warned there might be 12 months' delay before sufficient accommodation could be found to allow the wives and families of all personnel to go to Malaya—United Press.

TIMES REPORT DENIED

No Saudi Arabian Differences With Egypt

London, Nov. 15.

Mr Omar Sakkaf, Charge d'Affaires of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, today denounced as "false and misleading" a news report printed in the London Times from its Cairo correspondent alleging differences between Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Mr Sakkaf said, "Relations between Saudi Arabia and Egypt have never been better than now. The new mutual defence agreement between the two countries is the best answer to this report, which obviously was designed to mislead the outside world."

The Times, alluding to Marshal Voroshilov's message to King Saud on the anniversary of his accession, said that "such an unholy alliance between extremes would certainly be tantamount to a shattering setback."

Mr Sakkaf added, "There are no such serious differences between Saudi Arabia and Egypt."

Language Of Scientists

The Duke Has An Argument

London, Nov. 15.

Should scientists speak in a language that the man-in-the-street can understand?

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Marquess of Salisbury, 82-year-old Lord President of the Council, had an argument about this here.

"Yes, they should," said Lord Salisbury.

"No, they shouldn't," said the Duke of Edinburgh.

After all, it was a bit unreasonable to expect scientists to express complicated scientific ideas and concepts in the sort of language the ordinary chap can understand, the Duke of Edinburgh thought.

And it was a bit much to ask them to waste their time searching around for simple words to popularise what they had to say.

Powerful Support

The Duke of Edinburgh had powerful support from one of Britain's top scientists, 70-year-old Sir Henry Tizard, a former President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Lord Salisbury's view, Sir Henry Tizard argued, implied that Britain would always be led by people without scientific knowledge but who, having had a classical education, instead, would expect the scientists to speak a language which they could understand.

It might be, he added, that future leaders would also be able to understand scientific jargon.

The argument took place in a luncheon room of the House of Commons where the Duke was the guest of a small company of peers, members of Parliament and distinguished scientists who were discussing the subject: how to make science and scientific ideas better understood in Britain—China Mail Special.

West German Pres. Is Supreme Commander

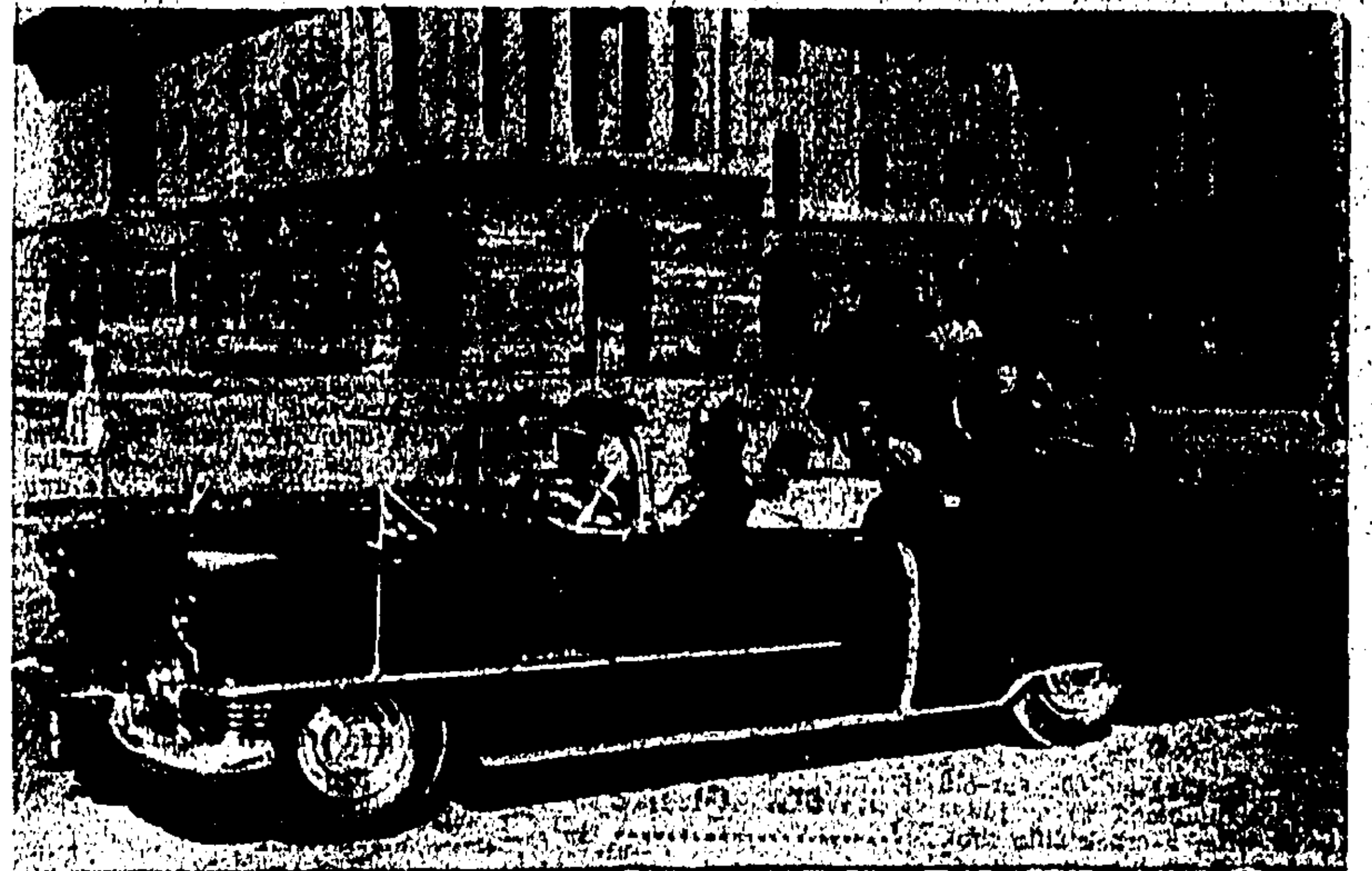
Bonn, Nov. 15.

The West German Government coalition parties have agreed that the Federal President shall be supreme commander of the New German armed forces, parliamentary sources said here today.

There has been a dispute in the coalition about the supreme command, with the Free Democrats wanting to place command in the hands of the President, and the Christian Democrats wanting the Chancellor to be the supreme commander.

The supreme commander will appoint the higher ranks and present decorations and orders. He will also give the armed forces the order to go into action, but the order will have to be countersigned by the Chancellor, sources said—Reuters.

Nepalese King On State Visit To India



Evidence of the continuing good relations between India and Nepal was evidenced last week by the state visit to India of the King and Queen of Nepal. The couple arrived in Delhi on Wednesday by air and were greeted by Mr. Pandit Nehru and India's President, Mr. Prasad. Picture shows the Nepal Monarch, King Mahendra, driving in state with Mr. Nehru to Rashtrapati Bhavan, where the royal couple are staying as guests of the state.—Express Photo.

Reds Attempting To Dominate Korea

United Nations, Nov. 15.

Australia joined the United States today in accusing the Communist powers of aiming at complete Red domination of Korea.

Sir Percy Spender of Australia and Mr Jacob Blaustein of the United States rejected Russia's new attempt to interest the United Nations in the old Communist plan for unifying Korea through Communist-style elections and another political conference.

The Australian delegate pointed out that the Communist side had "cynically and deliberately" disregarded the Korean armistice agreement of July 1953.

"So far as the Communists are concerned, there is no doubt that agreements such as this are merely pieces of paper whose provisions are only honoured if they suit the Communist purpose," he said.

Fair Observance

"As I see it, until there is movement on the Communist side towards fair observance of the armistice agreement and some recognition by them of the principles for which the United Nations fought in Korea, there can be no sense in talking of a further Korean political conference."

Sir Percy pointed out that the 1954 Korean conference at Geneva had produced no positive results.

He said there could be no question, as far as Australia was concerned, of making concessions to the Communists merely to gain a political objective— even one so important as a settlement in Korea. He added that concessions would be made only if the Reds were also willing to make them and to abide by common decisions.

No Flexibility

"If the Communists do accept the United Nations principles, we shall not be found inflexible in discussing ways and means in which those principles can be attained in practice in Korea," he said.

Canada, another Commonwealth member, had proposed yesterday through its delegate, Mr Paul Martin, that the UN should approach the Korean question with moderation and with a certain degree of flexibility.

Mr Blaustein said the US view was that the Soviet proposals outlined yesterday by Mr Jacob Malik were the same Communist ideas "we have considered, found sterile, and rejected in the past."

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY

Vienna, Nov. 15.

Austria has asked all countries with whom she has diplomatic relations to recognise her neutrality, an official communiqué stated here tonight.

The communiqué stated that Austrian diplomats have been instructed to forward to the countries to which they are accredited the text of the law of October 26, 1955, establishing Austrian neutrality, with a request for formal recognition of that law.

The communiqué said that notes to this effect were delivered yesterday to all the countries concerned—France—United Press.

Commonwealth Ushers On Queen's Staff

London, Nov. 15.

The Queen has given the Commonwealth direct representation on her household for the first time with the appointment of five new extra gentlemen ushers.

Those appointed were: Mr Frederic Hudd, official secretary at Canada House; Air Vice-Marshal Valston Eldridge Hancock, head of the Joint Services Staff at Australia House; Mr John Graham Hale, Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for New Zealand; Brigadier Shaukat Ali Shah, military adviser to the head of the Pakistan Joint Services Staff; and Major Christopher Fernando, military liaison officer on the staff of the High Commissioner for Ceylon.

The new extra gentlemen ushers will take turns in carrying out their duties of attending the Queen at all major functions like investitures, presentations and garden parties.

At present there are 10 gentlemen ushers and nine extra gentlemen ushers—China Mail Special.

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NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THE war between men and women is hotting up.

It was stated in a divorce court that a powerful opera singer, aptly named Mrs Everest, threw her husband over her head, fell on him and bit his ankle.

Following up her advantage she chased the retreating enemy and tried to break down his locked bedroom door. He escaped by jumping into the garden.

In Colorado a 60-year-old farmer complained to a judge that his wife, a crack rifle shot, opened fire on him as he returned from work in the evening.

He was obliged to approach his front door in short rushes, taking cover on his stomach when the ground was favourable.

Granting him a divorce the judge said it was only his military training in World War I that saved his life.

In Pisa, Italy, a Signor Gargone, suing his wife for assault, told a magistrate that she pelted him with kitchen ware whenever he was ten minutes late for the ravioli.

Asked if she had any evidence of unfaithfulness, the wife said, "No, but my husband always looks guilty."

Elaborating her theory, she said she suspected him of wishful thinking about other women. Which is about all he could do in ten minutes.

Although doctors in the U.S. have been working on the proposition that thousands of middle-aged American men die of coronary thrombosis because they eat too much rich food causing little lumps of fat to clog the arteries of the heart, the psychiatrists have another idea, as you might expect.

The mind probes say that American women have acquired such "unnatural" domination over the male that thousands of American men die of heart failure caused by fright.

They have been scared so often for so long by thousands of angry little women that they often drop dead on the way home.

Figures prove, if they ever prove anything, that the majority of fatal heart cases occur soon after the terrified male leaves his office following one of those telephone conversations about dinner spilling in the oven.

Separated by barbed wire entanglements, they may well be armed with rifles, bayonets, machine-guns, hand grenades, mortars, light and heavy artillery, tanks, Very lights... the whole lot.

Even now you can hardly pick up a paper without seeing pictures of fierce girls blowing trumpets on the march, or banging drums, or firing rifles at Biscay. They are already in training for the battles to come.

Almost any day you can also see pictures of tiny, muscular women hurling large, bewildering stones over their shoulders at Julia classes. They will be the do or die commandos for night raids on enemy lines to capture prisoners for questioning at divisional headquarters.

There are also the girl athletes throwing hammers, hurling javelins, keeping over hurdles, playing soccer and bursting away with tongues hanging out of agonised faces.

They will be the unpopular physical training experts of the women's army keeping cannon-fodder girls fit for the front line.

Since writing the above I have come across an item in my private news clipping

Library concerning a Mrs Shultze, who recently addressed a gathering of women at Kansas City.

She said: "We must never allow men again to dominate the home as they did only 50 years ago. We have got them where we want them and we must keep them there. As any soldier will tell you, when once the enemy is on the run hit him with all you've got."

Although her remarks were probably intended to be humorous she will undoubtedly be Field-Marshal Mrs Shultze when the shooting war between men and women begins.

La Hippo

"Trees were uprooted over a 300-yard radius when two bull hippopotami fought over a female hippopotamus beside Lake St. Lucia, Zululand. A game ranger said that one died and the other was not likely to live."

---(From the news).

THE lovely female, known as La Hippo because she is the La Lolla of the hippopotamus community, said in an interview yesterday:

"Of course I'm terribly sorry about it all but then one can't help being attractive, can one? I mean, I never gave either the slightest encouragement, and one can't go and hide in a forest in case one's fatal beauty causes trouble."

"Naturally I did happen to prefer one of them which might have caused jealousy, but there was nothing in it. We were just good friends. I think I shall go away somewhere and try to forget."

Despite my tempting offers La Hippo has no plans for competing in a Miss World Beauty Competition next year.

Weighing two tons, her measurements are:

Hips: 150 yards.

Waist: 130 yards.

Bust: 250 yards.

(World Copyright)

Would your watch have kept time on the sea-bed?

WEARING a Rolex Oyster Perpetual, a professor of Milan University went for a swim off Capri. But the strap-buckle was loose, and his watch broke from his wrist, and sank to the bottom. Without much hope, the professor asked some divers, working nearby, to keep an eye open for his watch. Surprisingly, seven days later, they actually found it, and it was still keeping perfect time. It is not really so incredible. For this superb watch, completely protected from water and sand by the famous Oyster waterproof case, is automatically wound by the Perpetual "rotor" mechanism—another Rolex invention.

It is in their ability to stay accurate under such incredible tests of endurance that Rolex watches prove their immunity from the more normal ills that beset an ordinary watch.



After seven days beneath the sea, a Rolex Oyster Perpetual, brought up by divers, was found to be still showing the right time! (The original letter of Professor Capri can be inspected at the Rolex office, 28 rue du Marche, Geneva.)



This Rolex Oyster Perpetual is similar to the one in the story. Permanently waterproof in its Oyster Case, it is given perfect accuracy by the Perpetual winding rotor. The Rolex Red Seal is a guarantee of a genuine Rolex chronometer.

ROLEX

A landmark in the history of time measurement

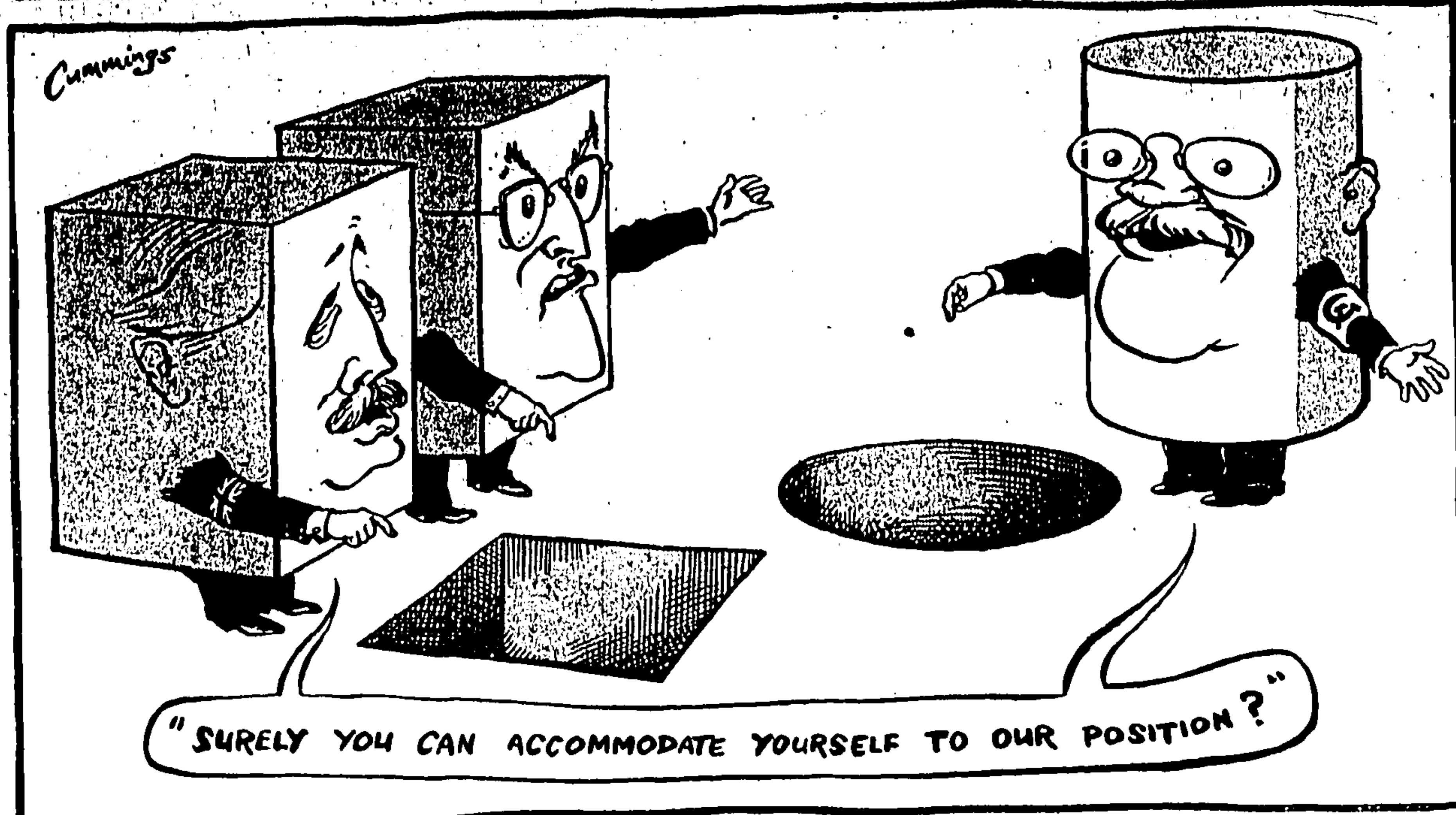
ROLEX Chronometer—

Official Timepiece of Panavia Airlines

Official Timepiece of Panavia Airlines

Official Timepiece of Panavia Airlines

THE SPIRIT OF GENEVA



'FRAULEIN... HELP MY BABY,' SHE CRIED

RHONA CHURCHILL continues
her series on a reborn Germany

ERKELENZ. FOR years I have wondered what happened to the baby boy I helped into the world during the battle of Erkelenz in February 1945.

American troops had fought their way through the small market town and were mopping up in the villages.

All around was devastation and panic—the town, a frontline one for six months, had been virtually bombed out of existence. The villagers were pouring into it seeking protection.

My job that day was to report what happens in a town immediately after a battle. I stood on the rubble doing just that.

Then out of the mass of terrified people stumbled towards me the most frighten-

ed of them all. Wild-eyed, tears streaming down her face, she clutched at me and cried: "Fraulein, help. My baby. It comes."

Nearby stood her doctor. "Can't you help her?" I asked.

"But how? With what? Where?" asked the poor man.

Into a jeep

AND where indeed! I handed him my first-aid kit—some cotton wool and a wee bottle of disinfectant.

He held them up to me—one in each hand. I can still see him standing there, a sickly smile on his face. "But, Fraulein..." was all he said.

There was no alternative. The war would have to wait.

I bundled the woman, her small children, and grandma into a jeep and drove to the first aid post.

The young doctor in charge was a Jew, a refugee. He was expecting many GI casualties. He must have had a heart of gold, for when I begged him to let me use a corner of his post as a maternity wing, he made room in the cellar.

This man's family had died in Auschwitz. He couldn't wear his heart on his sleeve, so he said to me, gruffly: "You know what? I'll be another—"

But he was kindness itself to the woman. He put her on a soldier's stretcher, and, between giving blood transfusions to wounded GIs, he delivered her baby.

It was, of course, a boy. Everyone had said it would be. The war had roughened their tongues but not hardened their hearts, for they fed and sheltered the entire family that night.

In the morning the Jewish doctor said to me: "You know what? I feel real good today."

Then he pulled out with his unit and I with mine. That was the last I saw of Erkelenz until today.

I drove to the police station. The police still know everything in Germany. "Was the child born at 7 p.m.?" they asked. "Then he is Johann, born to Katharina Menner, of 147, Rath."

I had hoped to talk to Johann and discover what he was making of the life he helped to give him. But I found only his family. Little Johann was probably a war casualty before he was born.

Delicate boy

HIS parents ran a small farm. His father had been "missing" in Poland for four months. His mother had been sick with worry before his birth. Always delicate, he died of pneumonia following measles when 11 months old.

They took a picture of him lying in his coffin so that his father would know what he had looked like. It stands on the dresser today. But his father never came back.

Frau Menner remembered me, and we soon settled down to gossip. Times had been hard; they still were, but farm prices were good and the family ate well. Her chief worry was her sons, now 16 and 17. They lacked the discipline of a father. They no longer obeyed her.

"I have to employ hired help, and that costs most of the farm profits. Sometimes I think that it was a good thing little Johann died. It has been bad enough having to raise two children alone," she said.

Frau Menner told me a little of the miracle of the rebuilding of Erkelenz, but it was at the new town hall that I heard the full story.

Laid flat

HERE was a town virtually laid flat in 1945. Here, in 1955, was a thriving town which showed little sign it had ever been touched by war. Here, in miniature, lay the story of how West Germany, in ten short years, had rebuilt herself.

When they totted up the damage in Erkelenz it was: Town hall, hospital, station, parish church, three schools, three factories, and one house in three completely destroyed. All other buildings, bar two, were damaged, mostly seriously.

The order went out from the mayor: "All Nazis must clear away street rubble." And out in the street, with their spades and buckets, went all the Nazis.

For a few days the rest sat back, moaning: "It'll be 20 years before we get straight again." Then they shouldered spades and joined in the clearing. Soon all Erkelenz was engaged in the task, each man giving fixed hours of his spare time, unpaid.

Farmers like Katharina Menner brought their carts into town and drove away the rubble, also unpaid. In two years the streets were clear.

Three years later the rebuilding programme was racing ahead. Half of the wrecked buildings had been replaced. It was a combined operation between would-be householders and professional builders.

And work

A MODEST house costs about £2,500. Part of that sum was provided by State loans repayable at 1½ percent over 30 years, a smaller part by war damage compensation, and some by another loan at 7½ percent. But each man had to furnish in cash, or hard work, about one-quarter of the sum involved.

This meant that every man in Erkelenz needing a new house had to dig out his own cellar space, lay his foundations, and undertake to do other odd jobs before the builders moved in to lay bricks.

Some men spent the winter months building their own doors and windows. Others did plastering, painting, wiring—whatever they could to speed the work and obtain the loans. The builders used cranes and the most modern labour-saving equipment even on small sites. Often large concrete blocks replaced bricks. Soon they were building in six weeks a house that would have taken three months before the war.

Bonus schemes

MEN started work at 6.30 a.m. and often worked 68 hours a week. Overtime was paid only when it was compulsory. Bonus schemes provided all the encouragement needed.

To hasten things the State built some houses, but has now sold them to the tenants. There are no council houses in Erkelenz, no subsidised houses, no houses let at uneconomic rents. All the bombed buildings have now been replaced or repaired. All the factories are busy, the shops filled, the people warm and well fed.

In many of the new houses new families are being raised by the Germans. Hitler took as children and through his youth movements, turned into fanatical Nazis. What are these young parents teaching their children? What do they believe today?

For the answer I went to a girl I had interviewed ten years ago, a Hitler-maid known to the Allies as Maria of Monchau.

TOMORROW

Maria: The Hitler Teenager

British Ryder Cup Team Did A Good Job Although Beaten 8-4 By U.S.

By ARCHIE QUICK

The Ryder Cup has been won and lost as usual, except that this time in California, Great Britain took four matches for the first time since the last War. And two close games could easily have gone the other way to make it 6-6 instead of 4-8. All honour, too, to John Jacobs, the Yorkshireman who won his foursomes and singles.

What does an old Ryder Cup player, Bill Cox, the Fulwell (London) professional say about it all. "The result was inevitable. Henry Cotton was right in saying we had no chance, although it would have been better if he had not said it. The winning of four points, however, surprised me. It was a good job of work, and we should be proud of the team."

"How can we win the Cup? Quite frankly I don't think we can. Everything is in favour of the Americans. They play all the year round on tournament circuits—a circus like the professional lawn tennis players. And because of the huge financial rewards they are keyed up to high powered play all the time."

"In contrast, the British professional gets only a little tournament play in the summer. His club must come first. It is his livelihood, not tournaments. He has to coach club members and run his shop. What is more, the young assistant to whom we should look for our Ryder Cup teams of the future cannot afford the time or the money to go round playing tournaments."

Of course Cox is right. Young men like Alfie, Hunt and Mills are making no headway because they cannot climb about the

tournament bandwagon. As Cox adds: "There is nothing we can do about it; only hope for the best next time."

FIGHT FOR VENUE

I hear there is to be a fight for the venue "next time"—which is the summer after next. The Cup match is wanted by the Corporations of Blackpool, Scarborough, Leeds and Southampton, and my tip is that Leeds will get it—either at Moor-town or the municipal course at Temple Newsam. The cost is tremendous.

Herbert Sutcliffe, the famous England and Yorkshire cricketer, is captain-elect of Moor-town, and he told me that £5,000 would have to be found to stage it. "That is a bit beyond the Moor-town club," he said "but the City Council may do it if only for the advertising value. In that case they would probably prefer it on their own course at

Temple Newsam although Moor-town has had it before."

The annual dog fight between financially struggling Third Division Clubs in the First Round of the FA Cup Competition are upon us. Thirty-two of them have been paired against each other, which means that 16 must go to the wall at the first time of asking, and so lose all hope of future rewards. In many cases, too, Cup defeat means loss of "gate" and subsequent League games.

Sixteen non-League Clubs meet each other so that there are nine to be eight of them in Round Two, while at least three amateur clubs are reaching the next round. It should be Bishop Auckland, Wycombe Wanderers and Hendon. Hendon meet the indifferent Birmingham League Club, Halesowen, but Wycombe have to face Burton, unbeaten in the Birmingham League, and with such good players as Jackie Stamp, Bishop Auckland should round off neighbouring Durham City.

Non-League Clubs who should get through are Gainsborough, Boston, Margate, Weymouth, Yeovil, Peterborough, Hastings, Rhyl, Gillingham, Southend, Swindon, Torquay, Brentford, Norwich, Watford.

Remember York City last season. This Third Division Club got through to semi-final and forced Newcastle United, the eventual winners, to a replay. This time York visit Rochdale and should win.

My forty teams for Round Two are—Gainsborough, Boston, Margate, Weymouth, Yeovil, Peterborough, Hastings, Rhyl, Gillingham, Southend, Swindon, Torquay, Brentford, Norwich, Watford, Bradford City, Gateshead, Crewe, Chesterfield, Tranmere, Southampton, Grimsby, Carlisle, Stockport, Scunthorpe, Derby, Brighton, Southampton, Coventry, Rugby, Northampton, Gillingham, Southend, Orient, Swindon, Torquay, Brentford, Norwich, Watford.

Two are—Gainsborough, Boston, Margate, Weymouth, Yeovil, Peterborough, Hastings, Rhyl, Gillingham, Southend, Swindon, Torquay, Brentford, Norwich, Watford.

My forty teams for Round Two are—Gainsborough, Boston, Margate, Weymouth, Yeovil, Peterborough, Hastings, Rhyl, Gillingham, Southend, Swindon, Torquay, Brentford, Norwich, Watford.

It was particularly unfortunate that this could not have been put to the test in the last classic, not counting intervened.

There have been occasions when I have seen True Cavalier's tail going round nonchalantly in his races, but I think this has been due to his bawling out the hard ground. He looks a robust genuine colt.

Nucleus ran his best race in the St Leger, he is the most powerful looking of them all and it will be interesting to see at what level he can go. On November 11 if he is as good as the St Leger form suggests.

He has run his best races against moderate opposition and in that company certainly looks good. He has still to prove that he can keep a straight course under pressure.

An error of judgment caused the defeat of Prince Barle in the Jockey Club Cup on October 27. I rate his best performance in the Ebor when he carried 8st. into third place.

GOOD STAYER

Only a good three-year-old can carry such a weight with prominence in the Ebor, and he will be a good stayer to represent England in the cup races next season.

Daemon was never beaten, except in classic races. He showed in the spring and in the autumn that good to soft going is what he requires and he comes from a family which do not really mature until they are four-year-olds.

By Thursday he will be five, and in training to take on these colts up to two miles. On soft going he is very useful and won more than £4,000 in stake money before the going changed.

Apart from these horses, both Champion printers, Pappa Fourway and Royal Palm, remain in training.

There are some pretty fast sprinting two-year-olds like Star of India who will certainly make them go. Royal Palm is better at six furlongs than at five, whereas Pappa Fourway may be better at five.

These two colts are due to meet at Manchester this week in a six-furlong race but Royal Palm has to give 5lb. and, even if he is narrow, he begins to will still be entitled to considerable credit.

(London Express Service).

(COPYRIGHT)



In a very short time Colonel J. A. Dawson, CBE, Chief of Staff British Forces, and Chairman of the Land Forces Sports Board, will be leaving the Colony and I am certain that he will take away with him the sincere good wishes of Army sportsmen in every section of the military community.

During his period of office in Hongkong Col Dawson has been a most active and enthusiastic Chairman and his good guidance and wise counsel are adequately reflected in the healthy state of Army sport at the present time.

He has never been tied to the committee room, and together with Mrs Dawson he has been a regular attendant at the various events in which our sportsmen were involved.

In his capacity as a Vice-President of the Hongkong Football Association, the Colonel was a staunch supporter of the game. He made no secret of the fact that he found a great deal of pleasure in watching the brilliant ball-playing Chinese in action, but it was an exceptional occasion when he was missing from the sidelines when the Army soccer team was in action.

It would be wrong, however, to imply that Col Dawson was a soccer man alone. His interests stretched to every branch of Army sport and he gave up a great deal of his time, and covered many miles to attend all sorts of sporting functions—often in the most out of the way places.

SUCCESSOR

Regrets at Colonel Dawson's departure are tempered by the fact that his successor, Colonel N. D. Leslie, OBE, is an officer whose enthusiasm for Army sport is well known to those soldier sportsmen who have had the pleasure of serving with him at other stations.

Army and Colony—sport is indeed fortunate to have the benefit of the services of two such able administrators and it is safe to predict that there will be no change in the high standards that have been set during the time Col Dawson has been at the helm.

The Army soccer teams suffer a double blow this week when Craftsman Ashworth and Hearn embark for the UK aboard the "Dunera" on Saturday.

Ashworth—a fine sportsman—has been a regular candidate for first team honours during his stay in the Colony. It has often been said that he was the finest player in the Army side and his enthusiasm at training and during a game was always infectious.

In many ways he was a most unlucky player. He could perform brilliantly yet somehow his infrequent error often turned out to be a costly one. Fortunately he never allowed this to sway him from his intention to play the game hard, fast, and fair, and his departure will leave a gap in the side that will not be easy to fill.

Hearn has been playing regularly and well at right back in the 'B' team since the start of his season and like Ashworth he is an accomplished and keen footballer. His recent showings brought him under active consideration for a place in the Senior side.

The loss of these two able players will be shared by 11th Infantry Workshops REME where both have been popular as well as outstanding members of the unit team.

So, from all of us in the soccer community it is Bon Voyage and lots of good football in the future.

HOCKEY LEAGUE

The Major Units Hockey League is already attracting plenty of attention and it is obvious that there are going to be some tremendous struggles before the destination of the Championship is eventually decided.

On the sound basis that points in the bag are more valuable than games in hand 27 HAA Regt must be considered to be in a very favourable position at the moment. So far they have collected 13 points from 7 outings and their total of 26 goals shows there are lots of power in the front rank.

The Gunners are followed in the league table by three teams who have 10 points each. 22 Gurkha Rifles have 8 points from 4 games and 1 North Staff and 43 Rd Regt RA each have 6 points from 3 matches.

Reports indicate that all the leading teams are playing fine hockey, and there is every justification for the belief that the struggle for top honours is going to be a tough one. It is rather surprising to find 1 Northampton at the foot of

WANT TO WIN WIMBLEDON? GETTING MARRIED CAN HELP—SAYS JAROSLAV DROBNY

By DENNIS HART

In 1952 Jaroslav Drobný reached the final of the Wimbledon Men's Singles Championship.

For thirty-six hours before the game he was tense and strained. He worried over the game, the speech he would have to make as Champion, the dance he would have at the Wimbledon Ball with the Lady Champion.

Drobný lost in four sets.

Two years later Drobný again reached the final. This time he spent the previous day fishing, then watched some tennis on television. Relaxing in an easy chair he said "I will win."

He did.

This story which shows how a player's approach to a game can affect its outcome, is told in Drobný's autobiography "Champion in Exile" (Hodder and Stoughton, 18s.).

What brought about the change in the cilled Czech? For many years Drobný had been a player without a home, without a country. He lived out of suitcases from tournament to tournament.

SETTLED DOWN

By 1954 he had settled down. He had a home, a wife. A baby was on the way. Now he did not eat, sleep and drink tennis.

The point is brought home with Drobný's comments on the man who beat him in 1952—Frank Sedgman.

"At that time Sedgman was on his honeymoon with his wife, Jean, a delightful, smiling woman. She had changed Sedgman out of recognition. No longer was he the robot unrelenting young man who, under Australian team discipline, had reminded me of a puppet obeying his master's orders."

He had broken away from the traditional Australian games—playing severity of attitude, was out to enjoy himself where and when he liked, and I must say he played the better for it."

This isn't a plea for every lawn tennis player to rush off

and get married. But what a good thing it would be if players developed other interests and became less of automatons.

And few who read Drobný's book will not agree that the time has come for another change—the tearing down of the barrier which divides players into two groups—amateurs and professionals.

Of Australian lawn tennis Drobný writes, "There is so much business interest in the game that sports firms find it profitable to employ even promising juniors... pay them a salary even though they do little or no work."

STATED PRIZE MONEY

"All this has been described, quite correctly, by Harry Hopman as semi-professionalism in that it only differs from out-and-out professionalism in the fact that recognised professionals play their tournaments and competitions for stated prize money or a guaranteed sum."

How do the shrewd Australians and the game such good business?

By selling their talents. Drobný quotes instances where a club in Calcutta had to pay around £1,000 for a two-day exhibition by an Australian team, where Manchester was charged £250 for one week of Rosewall and Harty.

No wonder the Aussies didn't count the cost in their success—

ful bid to keep Hoad and Rosewall in the amateur ranks. Fair enough. But why aren't the authorities consistent? Lot Drobný take up the story?

NO SECRET

"Everyone knows Sedgman would turn professional and no secret was made of the affair. Before the 1952 Davis Cup Challenge Round was played Sedgman (and McGregor) had fixed up with Kramer and a tour had been arranged."

The same thing happened in the case of Kramer in 1947. But although it is against the rules to openly enter into professional offers neither the Australian nor the United States Lawn Tennis Associations took any action. Both countries were far too keen to retain the Davis Cup to think of suspending their star players.

Compare this with the case of Pauline Betz, Wimbledon and United States champion of 1946, and see the difference. Miss Betz had less value for the USLTA for her country could win the Wightman Cup against Britain without her....

Pauline Betz was in correspondence with Elwood Cooke on the possibility of turning professional. The authorities got to hear of it, suspended her, and declared her a professional.

(London Express Service).

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap
Saturday, 19th November, 1955.

Over 2,250,000 tickets sold to date.

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close on Friday, 18th November, as follows:—

882 Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 4.00 p.m.
5, D'Agular Street, at 5.00 p.m.
Queen's Bldg., Ground Floor, Chater Rd., ... at 6.00 p.m.

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall at the Race Course, at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 19th November, 1955.

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HONG KONG KOWLOON

CLASS HORSES WILL MEET IN 1956 CUP RACES

Says RICHARD BAERLEIN

The season just drawing to a close has been disappointing in many ways, but next year's flat racing promises to be more highly competitive than any since the war.

For the cup races Acropolis, True Cavalier, Nucleus, Prince Barle and Daemon all remain in training to represent this season's crop of three-year-olds.

True, none of them won a classic but I do not think any of them had reached their physical peak at any stage of the season. They should all do so by next year.

Acropolis, True Cavalier and Daemon were not suited by the firm ground prevailing throughout the summer. The form book proves this, no matter what may have been thought about them earlier in the season.

Acropolis's downfall was probably due to his soil trial in the Newmarket Stakes on hard ground. I do not think he ever really recovered from that record-breaking trip.

GREAT FIGHT

On better going at Ascot, though it was still firm, he put up a great fight in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes.

Beaten only a head by Vimy, it was really the first time he had lived up to the form his supporters had expected.

Perhaps it was lucky that he should have had an early end to the season for it has given him the rest he requires. At the same time I doubt if he will ever live up to the reputation of his brother, Alycidon.

True Cavalier did not really come into his own until just

Hockey Trial On Saturday

The second Inter-Colony hockey trial will take place on Saturday, November 19 at King's Park.

Following are the re-arranged hockey fixtures for the week-end:

Men's First Division
KITC v Nav Bharat "A" (postponed)

Men's Second Division
University v Navy (HKU), 2.30 p.m.; Nav Bharat v Demons (BS), 2.30 p.m.; HKHC v Army "C" (SKP), 2.30 p.m.; Dutch HC v RAF "B" (HV), 2.30 p.m.

Ladies Division

Because of the Inter-Colony trials at King's Park, the venue of some of the matches has been changed as follows:

Craigieburn v KGV "B" at Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.
Dorlian "A" v Services at Recoelo, 2.30 p.m.
KGV "A" v Grenlin Kings at Boundary St, 2.30 p.m.
Victorians v Grenline at Happy Valley, 4 p.m.
Dorlian "B" v Recoelo at Recoelo, 4 p.m.

CHINA MAIL

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(AFTERNOON)
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Saturdays 30 cents,
Subscription: \$6.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
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MISCELLANEOUS
COCKTAIL PARTIES—Novel invita-
tion cards on sale "S. C. M. Post,"
Hongkong and Kowloon.

NOTICE
CHINA LIGHT & POWER
(CO., LTD.)

Notice To Shareholders
Notice is hereby given that the
Directors of China Light & Power
(Co., Ltd.) intend to recommend at the
Annual General Meeting a Final
Dividend of 80 cents per share
on fully-paid shares in respect of the
year ended 30th September 1955.

Dividends on partly-paid
shares will be paid on a pro
rata basis.

By Order of the Board of
Directors
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief
Accountant.

Hong Kong, 12th Nov. 1955.

NOTICE
CHINA LIGHT & POWER
(CO., LTD.)

Notice to Consumers
Further Reductions in Rates.
The Directors of China
Light & Power Co., Ltd., take
pleasure in announcing the
following further reductions
in rates which will become
effective from 1st January 1956.

KOWLOON
Ordinary Lighting
By one cent per unit.
NEW TERRITORIES
Ordinary Lighting
By two cents per unit.

As the charges to our
Consumers are based on a
continuous reading system,
the new rates will apply to
all bills rendered on and
after 1st January 1956.

By Order of the Board of
Directors
P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary & Chief
Accountant.

Hong Kong, 12th Nov. 1955.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CHANGTSE"
arrd. 13th November 1955
Damaged cargo on this vessel
will be surveyed by Messrs.
Godard & Douglas at Hong Kong
& Kowloon Wharf Godown at 11
a.m. on Thursday 17th November
and Friday 18th November 1955,
and consignees representing cargo
are requested to be present during
survey.

MUTTERFIELD, & SONS
Agents, Australia—The
China Navigation Co., Ltd.

FRANCO SPEEDS UP WORK ON 'VALLEY OF FALLEN'

Madrid, Nov. 15.
Work has been speeded up on "the
Valley of the Fallen," Spain's great
mausoleum in a mountainside, where the
dead of the civil war will be gathered and
where General Franco will eventually be
buried.

It is now hoped to open the giant
crypt, for the construction of which 800,000
tons of rock have been removed from the
interior of a foothill of the Guadarrama
Sierra, in 1956.

On top of the hill, over this
underground mausoleum, a Cross
502 feet or one-third the height
of New York's Empire State
Building, has been erected. This
will be floodlit at night and
visible from 30 miles.

Inside the great crypt, with its
Altar 99 feet wide and 99 feet
high, will be gathered the re-
mains of the Franco soldiers who
won the war including those of
Generals Queipo de Llano, Mola,
Varela and Yague.

Falange Founder

The body of the founder of
Falange, Jose Antonio Primo de
Rivera, will be brought from
the monastery of El Escorial,
the pantheon of the Kings of
Spain and the ashes of as many
soldiers who died fighting for
the Nationalist side in the Civil
War will also be brought here.

There is no suggestion that the
dead of the opponents, the
Republican soldiers, shall be in-
cluded.

The total death toll in the
fighting in the Civil War has
never been officially stated,
probably because the Republican
records were mostly lost at the
end of the war, but the figure
may well be around 200,000.

The building of this mauso-
leum removes any danger of a
clash between Falangist and
Monarchist opinion when
General Franco dies. For other-
wise the Falange would have
insisted on his being buried in
El Escorial monastery, which
the Monarchists regard as the
exclusive pantheon of royalty.

General Franco himself chose
this site as his future burial
place on December 8, 1939. The
first experiment blasting of
rock were made in 1940 and
work began in 1941.

Inspections

Once or twice each year
General Franco visits "the
Valley of the Fallen" to inspect
progress. In a visit earlier this
year, he is reported to have
asked for the work to be speeded
up.

Most of the major con-
struction work is completed, in-
cluding the tall Cross and a
great colonnade in front
of the monument where over
100,000 people will be able to
gather for major ceremonies
in connection with the dead of
the regime.

A tunnel-like corridor leads
into the Crypt which is 890
feet long, 73 feet wide and 74
feet high. Above the High Altar,
it has been excavated to a height
of 140 feet to form a dome.
Galleries run to right and left
of the High Altar, while a third,
with an exit on the other side
of the hill, runs round behind it.

A huge organ with 6,000 pipes
is being installed and a special
electronic device for modulation
will enable the organ to be
heard at the same volume of
sound throughout the crypt,
even though it is situated
alongside the High Altar.

Behind the hill, stands a
modern building with accom-
modation for 70 monks who will
have the care of the mausoleum
and will say daily Masses there
for the repose of the souls of
the fallen. This building has
hot and cold baths and showers,
central heating and double
windows—it is situated at an
altitude of about 3,200 feet in
the heart of rugged country—an
electrically-operated laundry and
kitchens with electric cookers.

In addition to housing the
monks and providing accom-
modation for pilgrims to the
Valley of the Fallen, one wing
of the building will be used as
an Institute for the Study of
Social Reform.

General Franco believes that
the Civil War occurred because
of the neglect of the social needs
of the masses, and nowhere, he
argues, could the social experts
of tomorrow study better than
here, beside the National
Monument which constitutes a
constant reminder of what hap-
pens if social reform is
neglected.—China Mail Special.

70 Monks

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constant reminder of what hap-
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neglected.—China Mail Special.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"LAOS" Sailing Dec. 3rd to Marseilles
"VIETNAM" "Dec. 31st
"CAMBODGE" "Jan. 28th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
"MEKONG" Sailing Dec. 13th to N. Africa/Europe
"MONKAY" "Jan. 10th



STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

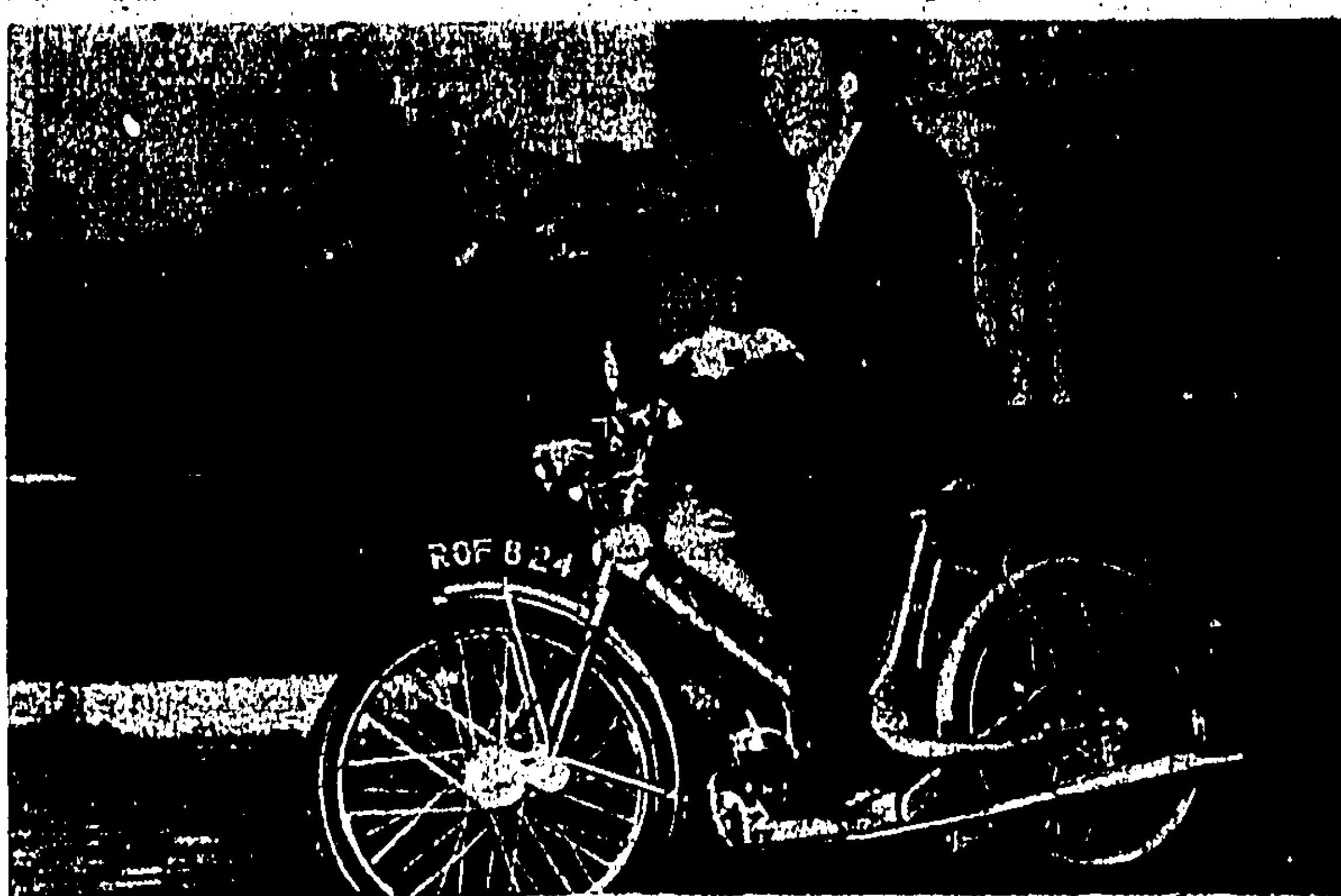
SALES: Friday, 18th November, at 12.00
noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via
Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden &
Port Said.

BAGGAGE: Passengers are requested to send ALL
BAGGAGE to the Hongkong & Kow-
loon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2
GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE,
by Noon on Thursday, 17th Novem-
ber.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages
carried by passengers themselves,
ALL BAGGAGE must pass through
the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading
on board by ship's stiffs only.

EMBARKATION: Passengers should embark between
9.00 and 10.30 a.m. on Friday, 18th
November, 1955.

UK Speed Ace Tests 'Mo-Ped'



One of Britain's biggest
bicycle makers, the "Hercules"
company, has entered the
international market for "mo-
peda"—motor-powered
bicycles with strengthened
frames. Their model is called
"Grey Wolf" and it is shown
being tested here by youthful
racer, ace Stirling Moss on
his debut in London last week
before the British public.—
Express Photo.

US Navy Wants Private Tanker Programme

Washington, Nov. 15.
The US Navy is making a
new try at having private op-
erators build 15 new tankers with
the guarantee of a long-term
charter from the government.

The Navy said the Military
Sea Transportation Service has
been authorised to issue in-
vitations to private operators
for bids on time charter of from
one to 15 new tankers of 25,000
tons and a minimum speed of
18 knots.

The long-term charters were
authorised in a 1954 law as an
incentive for private industry
to build large new tankers
which would be needed in war-
time.

Thus far, however, no char-
ter agreements have been con-
cluded.—United Press.

Pearson Misrepresented In India

Ottawa, Nov. 15.
Upon his return today to
Ottawa, Canada's External
Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester
Pearson, took strong exception
to the recent Hindustan Times
story quoting him as having said
that Canada contributed to the
Colombo Plan because it was
in her interest and that his
country was "like a person
wanting its slums around his
residence cleared."

Mr. Pearson's visit to India
was criticised by pro-
Government newspapers as
leaving "a slightly bad taste in
the mouth."

The External Affairs Minister
said in an interview that the
Times story was a "complete
misrepresentation" and that
"India could not have been
more friendly."—France-Press.

ADAM AND EVE A-STATIONS

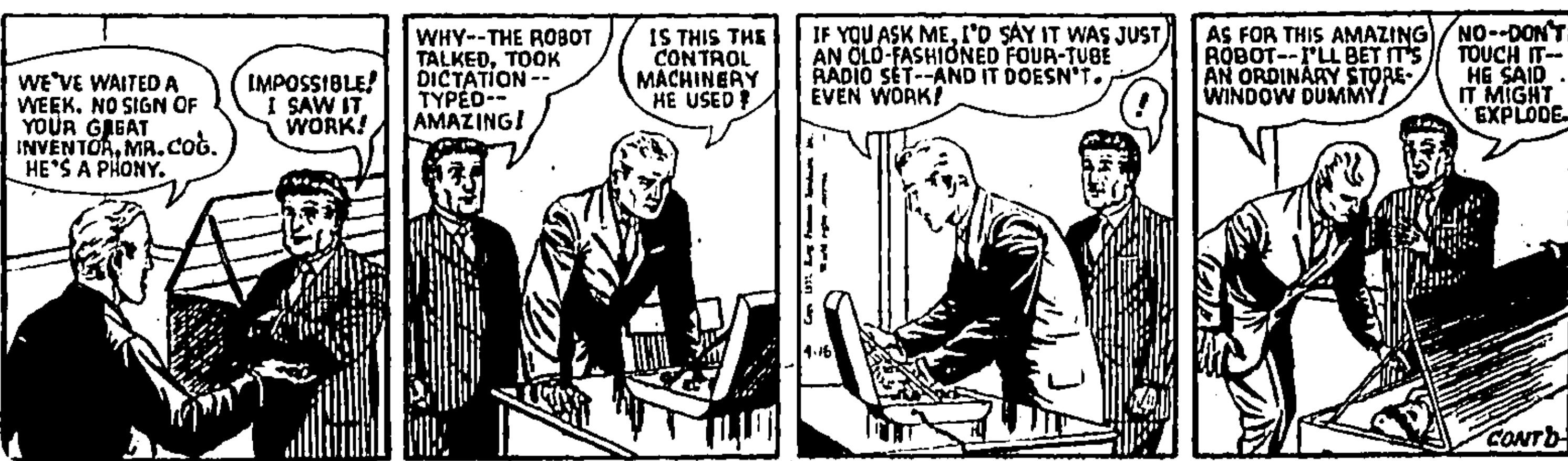
Stockholm, Nov. 15.
"Adam," the first of Sweden's
two atomic power stations,
will be in operation by 1960,
it was announced today.

The second station, "Eve,"
probably will be ready in 1963.
—United Press.

Berlin, Nov. 15.
A biography of Indian
Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, the
first ever printed in German,
was issued in West Germany
today. It was published to
commemorate Premier Nehru's
60th birthday.—France-Press.

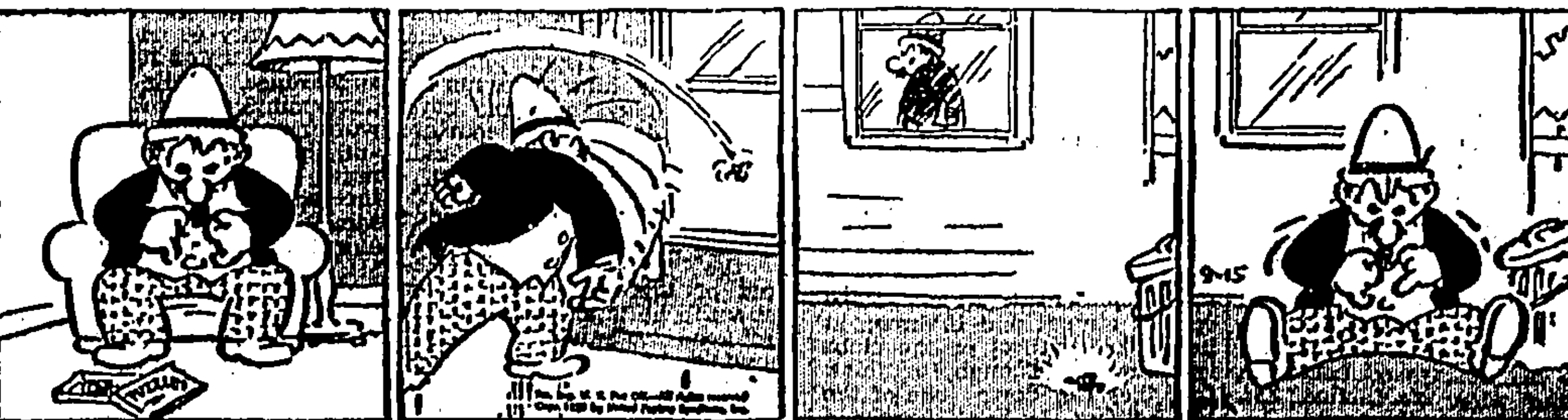
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



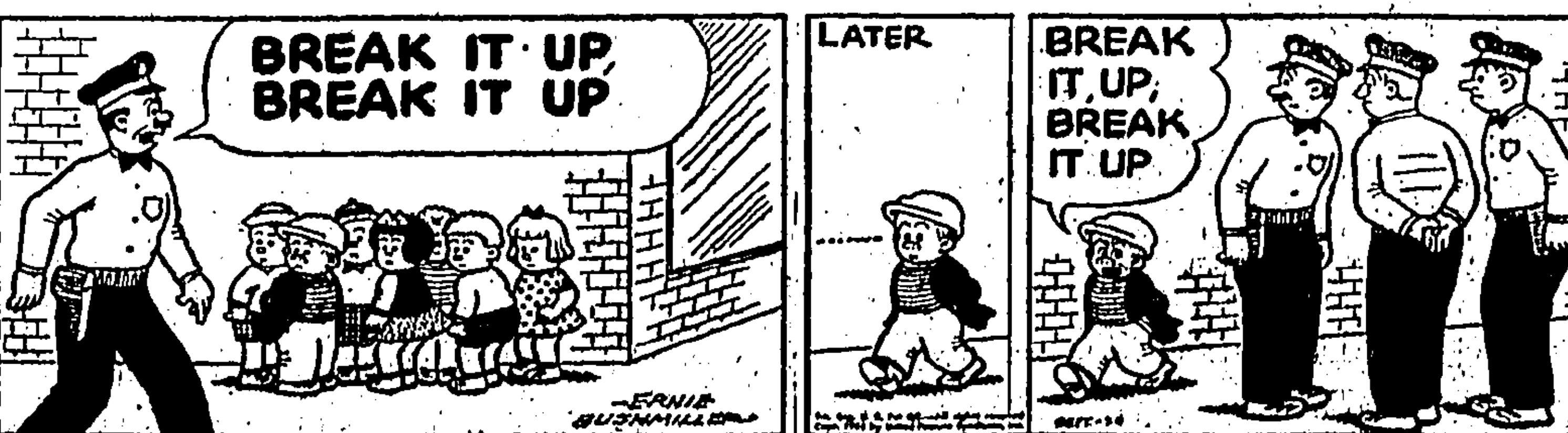
FERD'NAND

By Milk



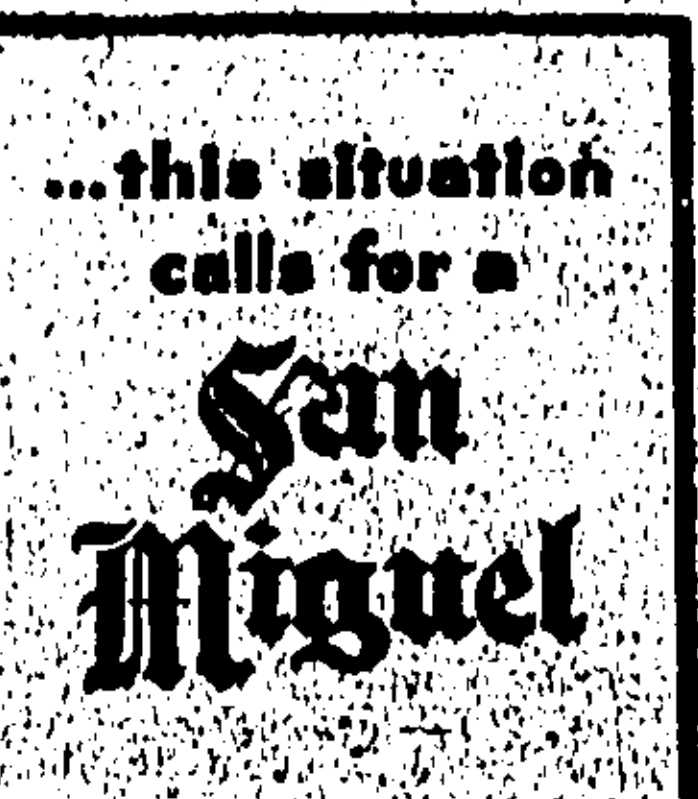
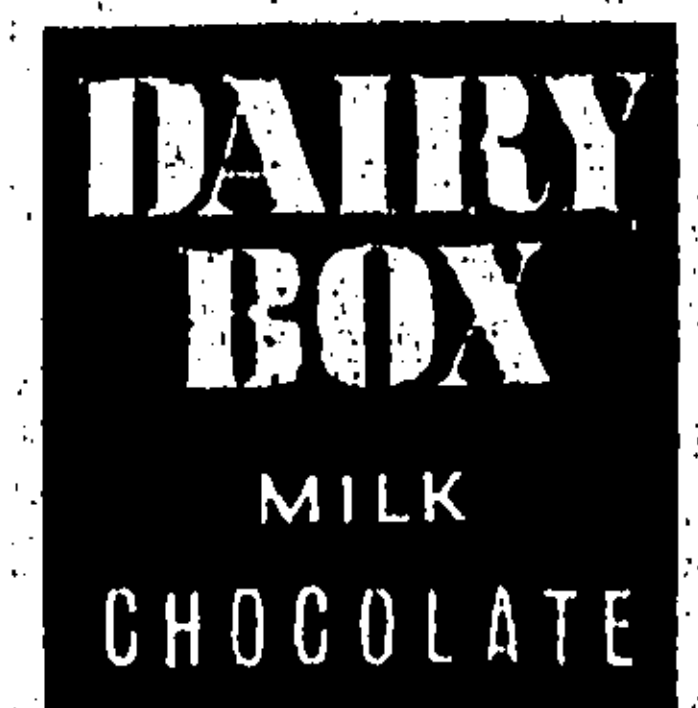
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